BUSINESS MOTICES.

Beware of Sun Strokes.—There is no protection against a Sun Stroke equal to that afforded by one of Knox's light, elegant Summer Beavers, or superb Panamas. In fact, there is not a hat in his establishment that may not be warranted Sun Proof. It is the weight and pressure of heavy hats that produce half the 'oppression of the bram' we read of People that have any brams, and wish to keep them cool and unexcited, should cover them with one of the Knox fabric. There is as much difference between one of his Rocky Mountain Beavers and some that are sold twenty per cent ingifer as there is between a refrigerator and a furnace. We, therefore, advise all our patriotic fellow-citizens to let Knox attend to their heads. Once fitted with one of his unexceptionables, their craniums are sure to be as cool as cucumbers, however warm their hearts may be. Remember Knox's, 128 Fulton-st.

It is dangerous for those in the enyment of health, and mere so for those who are feeble, not o wear something possessing the nature of finance acrt to be body. The ZEPFUR UNDER GRAMENTS, to be had at the lew-York Stocking Factory, 194 Bowery, are just what are anted for this season, hean light, clastic, and unshrunkale when washed. They guard against sudden chills, gentaborbs perspiration, brace the body and eliven the spirits, just make the trial and you will find it so.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR .- First GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.

unity Ready made white and colored Grass and Lonen
coats, Zephyr Cloth, Merino, Alpaca, and Louter do.;
ingle milled Cassimere, Merino, Bombarine and Drilling
antaloons, with a large assortment of Linen, Marseilles
and other Vests, at our usual moderate prices.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., 231 Broadway.

American Hotel.

je18t/ Citizens and strangers are invited to all and examine the fine stock of Boots, Shoes and new tyle of Gaiters, for sale at the BOOTMAKER'S UNION, ET lassan-at, where a large assertment can be found at retail or wholesale prices.

ELEGANT FRENCH BRIDAL CARDS AND ENvelors.—The subscriber would respectfully call the at-ention of parties requiring something truly elegant, to his eautiful style of Bridal Cards, Euvelops and Wedding

EVERDELL, Broadway, cor. of Duane-st. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, RICH & Co.'s IMPROVEMENT, (patent sustained 6th January, 1851, in the Supreme Court of the U. 2.)—ROFF, STEARNS & Co., successors to C. Rich & Co., the only makers in the United States of WILDER'S Fireproof Safes, with Rich's Improvement, have constantly on hand an assortment of various sizes, at the Depot, 16 Water-st., where may be seen numerous certificates of tests in Accidental Fires, the

seen numerous certificates of tests in Accidental Fires, the seen numerous certificates of tests in Accidental Fires, the conly tests to be relied upon.

ALMON ROFF. Join G. STEARNS, A. S. Marvin. One of Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Safes which I purchased the 2d of June lest of A. S. (Marvin, 128) Water-st., Agent for the Manufacturer, was exposed to the most intense heat during the late dreadful conflagration. The store which I cocupied, 46 Broad.-st., was entirely consumed; the safe fell from the second story, about fifteen feet into the cellar, and remained there fourteen hours, and when found, I am told, and from its appearance afterward, should judge that it had been beated to a red heat. On opening it, the books and papers were found not to have been touched by fire. I deem this ordeal sufficient to confirm fully the reputation that Rich's Safe has already obtained for preserving its contents areasst all incards.

None are so Deaf " as those who will NOTE ARE SO DEAF AS THOSE WHO WILL MOTHER "-This proverb is applicable to all "Deaf" persons who may have neglected to consult Dr. LUTKNER, Aurist, 371 Broadway, after the wonderful cures of deafness that are daily performed by hm. His soccess as an Aurist is unprecedented, and his treatment unattended with pain or danger. Testimonals to be seen at his Ear Infirmary, 371 Broadway, where he can be consulted personally or by letter, daily, from 8 till 3. Fee \$1; unpaid letters refused 176 fee.

Notice to the Public.—We have nosceed an attempt on the part of Day to involve ignorant men
in his law suits, by a publication in which he has the daring
to intimate that the caution published in behalf of the Shoe
Association against dealers in Day's Shoes, is unauthorized.
We can only any, in reply, that those who so deal and doubt
will have their doubts specify removed upon proof of their
implication with Day in his infringements, by purchasine or
by selling the pirated article. When Day's services are required in newspaper publications for us, due notice will be
even.

In behalf of N. I. R. Co., Ford & Co., L. Candee, Hav-

ENLARGEMENT OF THE BATTERY.

Lyon his battery has enlarged—
With CANISTER you know it's charged;
And POWDER of the deadliest kind
Is with his canister combined.

Just bring his battery to bear
On wall, floor, ceiling, wainscot, stair,
And you will find the insect train
All cut off by a coup de main.
Bed bugs, and roaches still more tough,
He murders with a powder puff.

Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and Pills for destroying rats
and mice, are for sale wholesule and retail 424 Broadway.

Jy7 51*

HAMMOCKS!-LEARY & Co., leaders and

introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and 5
Astor House, Broadway, will this day open several bales
superior Mexican Grass Hammocks.

jy2 tf See advertisement of BABBITT's

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Cinton Hall 131 Nassau-st, near the Park.

MOSQUITO BITES .- BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LIMMENT will allay the unpleasant irritation caused by the bites of Mosquitoes, or any poisonous insect, in one minute, Principal Depot 319 Greenwich, corner of Duane-at. Price 23 cents per bottle. Also by E. M. Geton, corner Bowery and Grand-st.

HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery, is selling elegant three-ply Carpetings 6s. 6d., 7s. and 8s. per yard; beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; Tuffed Hearth Rug, 20s.; Brussels Star Carpet, 8s. per yard; Table Covers, \$3 to \$4; and good Oil Cloths, 3s. to 4s. per yard, which are decededly cheap.

SUMMER BOOTS .- Gentlemen, who are about starting on their Summer jaunts, should not fail to call in, before doing so, at the establishment of Mr. Erown A. Brooks, 156 Follow-st, and make a selection from his extensive assortment of hight and fashionable Boots, Gaiters, &c. His stock is of the very best character, and his charges are exceedingly cheap.

PHILADELPHIA. Railrond Accident-A Strike-The Governor's Guards Returning, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune PRILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 10. Two trains of cars came in collision on

Two trains of cars came in collision on the West Chester Railroad this morning. Result—two locomotives broken to pieces and several persons severely bruised, though not dangerously.

All the operatives at the extensive cotton factories, at Gloucester, N.J., three miles below this city, are on a strike for time. According to the new law of New-Jersey, they can only be compelled to work ten hours per day, and for that right they are now contending with much spirit. To-day the girls held a grand mass meeting in the woods near Gloucester, and valiantly determined to "conquer or die." I suppose the factories will yet be compelled to concede to the just demands of the employees.

The Governor's Guards of your city left home this afternoon in a special traix. Several of our companies escorted them to the cars.

The splendid, new Liverpool packetship Shackamaxon, was launched this morning at Kensington. A large number of persons witnessed the launch. Capt. West, son of Capt. West of the steamship Atlantic, takes command of her.

Witham Blackwood, fell through a bridge at Manayunk, this morning, and was very seriously injured. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

A refreshing thunder shower visited our city this afternoon.

There has been but little business doing to-day. Corron

There has been but little business doing to-day. There has been but little business doing to-day. COTTON is in limited request without change in prices. A cargo of Allegheny Bittunianus Coal solid if cents P bush. Bark is dull. We quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$28 P tim. Sales of Spanish Oak at 13 28-213 50 P cord. The FLOUR market is inactive; standard brands are offered at 4 25 P bbl without finding purchasers. The sales for city consumption are limited at 4 25-24 37; for common and good brand, 4 35-24 75 for extra and fancy lots at higher rates. Kyr Flours is held at 3 Ti, and Corn Meal at 2 28; P bbl. There is a good demand for Whear, and but a hunted amount offering. Sales of 6,000 bushels prime Pennyshuna White, principally posterday for sinpinent at 1 0, and some good Red at 9 cents P bushel. Eye is steady at 72c. Yellow CORN is steady at at 61 cfs, afford 2,000 bushels offinat, and 1,000 bushels prime from store at 43c. Whitsyx is steady at 34 and blids at 25jc, with moderate sales.

bbds at 23jc with moderate sales.—1 Harrisburg RR, 42j.

Sales of Stocks.—Prest Bears—1 Harrisburg RR, 42j.
13 Mech Bk., 29; \$500 U. S. 5s, '33, 100j; 20 Chester Co.

Muning Co. 8; \$3,500 State 5s, 91; \$120 do, '90;; 6 Penn.

RR, 43j; \$1,600 State 5s, '16, 100j, '500 do, '50, 100j, '200

City Ga, Co., 102; 32 Gurard Bk, 12j; 6 Kousington Bk, 63, \$100 Country 6s, '70, 100; 3 Bk. of Pennsylvanna, 113; \$760

City Ge, '76, 104.

Sreond Beard—\$400 State 5s, 91; \$100 City 6s, 103j;
\$2,000 Cam & Amboy KR, 6, '97, 80; 700 Girard Bank, 12j;
3 N. A. Bk, 139j.

The Ocean Steamers. LIST OF STEAMERS FOR THE MOSTH OF JULY. Dais. From N. Y. July 11. For Chagres, &c. Empare City. From N. Y. July 12. For Chagres, &c. lermann. From N. Y. July 12. For Chagres. Hermann. From N. Y. July 12. For Charleston. Liabama. From N. Y. July 12. For Savannah. From N. Y. July 12. For Savannah. From N. Y. July 13. For New-Orleans. Lafayette. From N. Y. July 13. For New-Orleans. Lafayette. From N. Y. July 16. For Liverpool. City of Glasgow From Phil. July 16. For Liverpool. City of Glasgow From Phil. July 17. For Liverpool. City of Glasgow From Phil. July 17. For Liverpool. City of Glasgow From Phil. July 18. For Liverpool. City of Glasgow From Phil. July 18. For Liverpool. Prom N. Y. July 19. For Liverpool. Franklim. From N. Y. July 20. For Liverpool. All Letters and Newspapers on hand for England, Ireland and Scotland are sent by the first steamer, no matter of what lose.

Letters to the Continent of Europe, by the COLLINS Line, must be prepaid twenty-one cents a single rate, except for those places required to be continent in full.

Letters to the Continent of read in full must be prepaid five conts a corpe by the CUNARD Line, must be prepaid five conts a corpe by the CUNARD Line, must be prepaid for conts a corpe rate, except to those places required to be prepaid in full. es required to be prepaid in full stiers by the Havre Line, must be prepaid twenty-four a per half ounce, Inland Postage to be added, except to

Rittain.
wspapers by either Line, to the Continent, must be pre-

mad four cents each.

Inland Postage must be added on Letters and Newscapers
to the Continent of Europe, by the Havre and Bremon Lines.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE FROM EUROPE.

FRANKLIN—Suiled from Havre for New-York, July 2
Asia. Sailed from Liverpool for New-York, July 3.

Pactiff. Sailed from Liverpool for New-York, July 3.

WASHINGTON—Sailed from Bernen for New-York, July 11.

ANENICA—Sailed from Liverpool for Boston, July 11.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1851 Persons about leaving the City during the Summer months can have the Daily Tribune sent to them by leaving or sending their address to the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Nassau-sta, opposite the City Hall. Price Scients a month, payable in advance.

For California.

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News, City News, Money and Market Re-

ports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders early this morning. Price, single numbers, sixpence

An interesting letter from Mr. GREE-LEY will be found on the 6th page of this morning's Tribune.

The Legislature.

Contrary to the general expectation, the Legislature did not adjourn vesterday, but voted to close up the proceedings of this brief but important session at 12 o'clock M. today. In another column we present a list of the Acts passed up to a late hour last night, and it will be seen by the length of that list that the Legislature has not been idle during the thirty days that body has been in

Among the important measures which have claimed the attention of the People's Representatives, and which have been enacted into laws, are the Enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the Completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, the Improvement of the Oswego Canal, &c.

The apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts, according to the ratio of representation under the new census.

The abolition of all Tolls on the Railroads of this State. The amendment of the Code of Proce-

An Act making the General Appropria-

tions for the coming year.

The Nicaragua Question.

The great difficulty in the settlement of this question is this; the port of San Juan belongs to Nicaragua by all the titles except actual possession, which can give a State the right of ownership; it is at the terminus of the proposed ship canal, and is likely in time to become an important place; some two years ago the English seized on it under pretense that it belonged to their great conveniency in those parts, the King of Mosquito. They seized it, driving out the small Nicaraguan garrison then in occupation, and have since held it, nominally as a Mosquitian possession, really as British.

To this the Treaties contracted since the seizure, have put an end, and the time has come when the place must be surrendered. But to whom? To surrender to to ! tearague would be to admit that the seizure was a pretty sharp and not very respectable sort of practice. Accordingly Sir Henry Bulwer reasons about the matter, thinks the place, as the terminus of the canal and a free port, would not be safe in the hands of Nicaragua, and besides there are territorial difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua which are in the way.

There are such difficulties, but they have nothing to do with this question, which is not a knotty but a perfectly simple one. San Juan belongs to Nicaragua, and has never been claimed by Costa Rica. To Nicaragua it ought to be surrendered, and to no other State. That the place will be the terminus of a ship canal makes no difference. Justice is justice, and if both the termini of that work and its entire route lie within the territory of Nicaragua, so much the better for her. The guarantees for the neutrality of the canal and of the ports at each end are sufficient, no matter what State exercises civil authority over them.

We are glad to understand that the representative of Nicaragua, Mr. Marcoleta, stands firm in this matter, though it is only what we expected. The rights of his country may be violated because it is a weak one, but we are confident he will never set his seal to the violation.

Signs and Omens.

When we compare life now-a-days with what it was three or four hundred years or longer ago it becomes plain that it is worth while to be born in the nineteenth century. In truth those ancestors of ours, whether lord or lout, knight-ar squire, gentle or simple, must have had a mighty stupid and uncomfortable time of it. See what a narrow and pitiful round of occupations was alone open, even to the most favored. The finest gentleman was a fool in point of knowledge to any ten year old boy at one of our public schools. Nothing to be done but war, or hunting, or strumming a guitar to tedious and long-winded ballads. And for the peasant, the villain, a lot to which that of a slave on a Louisiana sugar plantation were almost enviable. In point of household comfort kings were worse off than any well-to-do Yankee farmer. The farmer lives in a more convenient house, has a better diet, sleeps in a better bed, goes clad in a more complete if not so rich a costume, leads ten times as secure an existence, is a thousand times wiser and less superstitious, and in fact every way more of a man than a monarch of those rude old times. Why, for instance, look at the railroad in which the poor man is whirled as swiftly and safely to the end of his journey as the millionaire, when only half a century ago-to go back no furthernone but the millionaire could take a journey at all. And so wherever you turn your eves you see that the world has changed to a degree which no imagination painting the old paid for the Exhibition and which will supfashioned possibilities of magic ever con-

But it is not in respect of outward, mate-

ideas it is much greater and further reaching. Contrast a truly intelligent man of now-a-days with one in the time of Francis the 1st, and what a difference. How much greater his stock of information, how much freer his mind from clogs, how much or palace, which will cost little more than broader the grasp of his intellect. And if we go to the masses the change is still more remarkable. The schools have no longer any secrets for them; indeed the days of secrets and mental hocus-pocus and disguises of learned ignorance have disappeared. Any layman may now safely inquire into the value of any dogma and form his own judgment on the dictum of every authority. The other day a worthy and excellent gentleman of this town, from whom it is our privilege now and then to buy a pair of shoes,-we say gentleman for it is the only word which describes the person,-was discussing a question of no small moment with a prominent clergyman. and it seemed to us that the worker was twisting the preacher round his finger. And so it is everywhere. Great ideas and great subjects are common property, and men inhale them from the universal, mental and social atmosphere. Science has become popular and the people are becoming more and more scientific. The universe is as it were, opened to exploration, the barriers which once shut the mass out of this or that road of thought having been kicked down and burned up. When the good Sir Thomas More would describe that world of justice and fraternity which his noble fancy and nobler heart authoritatively prophesied, he put it into the form of a romance, and had to look for sympathy and appreciation to a distant posterity. But now there are millions of humble men in Christendom, toiling at the hardest tasks of Society, whose minds are daily fed and lighted by ideas similar indeed, but larger, purer, and juster than those of the venerable Chancellor, and with this notable difference, that they are no romance, but practical, positive, all ready to be realized or even now in the way of realization. To compare the objects and questions which engage the thought of this age, with those of a few centuries ago, is to contrast the vigor and manly spirit of the youth who has outgrown the paternal guardianship and takes the world on his own account, with the reveries and efforts of a child at infant

Those who think this is boasting we have no dispute with. We say it with no disposition except to render its due to a past which we may think ourselves lucky to have escaped from, but which a manygarbed sentimentalism that may be pardoned because it has nothing better to do or to enjoy, loves to festoon with praises and nug to its lonely and longing heart. Only it ought to be generally understood by sensible people that this bespangled old world of romance and ceremony was unspeakably less rich in real romance, indescribably more monotonous and barren, incomparably less manly, decent and habitable than the present. And be sure that whatever of the past has been thrown off and left to perish. mankind are better without than with it .-Nothing worth preserving has been lost.

But we honor the present by no means for its own greatness so much as because it is big with a greater future. And here is another superiority of modern over old time things and notions. Now-a-days our plans and speculations, our reforms and frevolutions, our discoveries and inventions claim to be but the heralds and precursors of mightier things behind. So it was not in the epoch of authority and of unquestioning obedience. Then sufficient for the day was the evil thereof, and that it should ever go easier and better in this world was not imagined. Now signs and omens of a humaner and happier era beam before the eye of the beholder like flowers in a summer prairie, and every event of moment seems pregnant with a thousand beneficent consequeuces and indications quite collateral to its own original purpose, and unsuspected perhaps by its authors and actors.

We have already shown what is the augury of the World's Fair, and how, no matter what its commercial origin and uses, it still has a cosmopolitan significance and presages the organized Unity of mankind. Now, after the Fair has proved so good a speculation, paying its way and turning a handsome penny besides, the question arises what shall be done with the Crystal Palace after the show is over. This is a subject of present interest at London, where the predominant opinion evidently is that it should be converted into a public conservatory and promenade. There the seekers of health and the votaries of nature may defy the climate and follow their bent, though the elements conspire against them, while flowers bloom perennial and foliage forgets the mutation of the seasons. Thus Italy and the Tropics will be transported to Hyde Park, and could a little sunshine be kept there it would be perfect. The idea is a capital one, the calculations are made to prove it cheaply feasible, and there seems no reason to doubt its execution.

Thus, thanks to this lucky Exhibition, the Londoners will have their Winter Garden and to the million a new and magnificent pleasure will be opened. In this the principle of Association receives another splendid confirmation. What no monarch, nor aristocracy could ever do for themselves is here done by the masses and done for all. For it is the democracy of numbers which has port the Establishment that takes its place. Nor is this all. That vast Conservatory may well be taken as an omen and suggesrial things that the revolution is most ex- 1 tion of other successes of the same principle.

tensive and profound. In the sphere of If the Exhibition itself was in some sort but the realization of a utopian dream, the Crystal Palace in its new application will scaree bear a different character.

In course of time, say the Utopians, every community will inhabit a magnificent hotel the aggregate of inconvenient houses in which the same number of families now rereside, and attached to which will be a spacious Winter Garden, blooming when Nature without is in decay, open to all, and to all a source of health and enjoyment. Thus what is beyond the means of princes, isolated, becomes possible for all, associated.

-Such is the utopian meaning of this fact. And meanwhile why should we not have our Crystal Palace and Winter Garden in New-York ?

THE OPERA .- Signor Badiali appeared last evening for the first time this season in the eternal Whether it were some mystery of this midsummer moonlight or simply the sober verity, we have never heard the Opera so well performed in New-York Bosto was never in fuller and fresher voice, and we must mention Perche non ho and the aria during the mad scene as exquisite illustrations of her best style. BETTIN: sang with the abandon that is one of his most attractive characteristics. He is a winning singer. As he grows more used to his audience and surer of them he deserves more and more their lavish approbation. Yet Barris; must not forget how much long and diligent study still lies between his present position and that elaborate vocal cultivation, of which we have had two good specimens in Salvi and Belietti, not to notice its absence And although crescendoes and explosions are good and effective, they are so only when the dramatic point quires them, and are very bad as traps to catch ap-Of Signor Baptatz, whom we heard for the first

time, and who was received in the manner which indi cates the traditional admiration of the artist, it would be impossible to speak definitely, from on impersonation, and that of so comparatively unimstant a character as Henry Ashton. But we have not seen anything nearly so good for that part, upon our operatic stage. He makes an impression of the gentleman, no less striking than that of Bosto as the lady, and consequently the duet in the second act between Ashton and his sister, was the most success ful combination of lyrical and dramatic effect that we have had. It was truly the high born, passionate and ambitious lord, and the shrinking, despairing and loving lady. Dramatically, Signor Badiali is some what too intent upon the effect. Fearing to do too little and to become a stick, he does too much, and is too mercurial. A little more repose of manner ad ded to the quiet haughtiness of his mien, would im prove the otherwise quite perfect personation of rd Ashton. It was the more striking in contrast with the recent representatations of that part by an artist whose ability to do better we must begin to doubt, if he will not flatter our feelings with som

show of reason. Badiali's voice is a baritone of firm, sweet and true tone and was at no time false, last evening-the difficulty most to be apprehended in this style voice. It is round and full and his management of it is extremely artistic. Indeed the artist is very apparent throughout his whole action. There was rather the implied consciousness of fine cultivation in the perfect ease with which he sang, than any detailed proof of it in elaborate execution. But the care with which such good chiefs inspired the subordinates and each other, was for the especial advantage of the audience, which was unusually large and atmost satisfaction and delight. With Bosto, Ber-TINI and BADIALI the Opera is secure. They are so well adapted to each other in quality of voice an scope of talent that we do not see why these should not be the palmiest days of Mr. Maretzek's manage-

A DAY WITH THE BLIND. Graduates of the New-York Institution .- Education and Industrial Pursuits.

Yesterday was wholly occupied at the New-York Institution for the Blind, with the closing exercises of another year and the Annual Examina tion of the pupils. During the greater part of the day, we had the pleasure of being present, and can ar a humble testimony in favor of the general excellence of the performances and arrangements of the occasion. A larger Class has graduated at this term than in any former year.

The examination of the various Classes in the Incitation commenced as early as 8 o'clock, and cor cluded at noon. The afternoon was occupied by different musical exercises, the recitation of origina essays, composed and committed to memory by the pupils, and by interesting addresses from various gentlemen distinguished for their efforts in the cause of Education.

Among those present were S. S. Randall, Esq. Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, Joseph McKeen, Esq. County Superintendent, Dr. King, Superintendent of Public Instruction in New-Jersey Prof. Phelps, of the State Normal School at Albany. and a number of the Directors and Trustees of the Institution.

Eleven classes were examined in the morningtwo in Spelling, two in Geography, three in Arithmetic, others in Reading, Astronomy, Chemistry, &c. These had been under instruction from one and two to seven years, the latter being the number of the graduating class.

The number of Teachers is four-consisting of Miss Sybil G. Swetland, Miss Frances G. Crosby and Miss Louisa Mowrey in the Female Department, and Mr. R. J. W. Buckland in the Male Department Besides these, these are two teachers of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The number of blind persons connected with the Institution is about 150. Of these, 105 are pupils underinstruction; the remainder being employed is various capacities. In the Manufacturing Department, which constitutes an important feature, be tween 30 and 40 are constantly engaged in Mat-making, Weaving, Willow-work, Paper-box-work, and fabrication of fancy articles.

The pupils now pursuing a course of instruction are divided into five classes, according to their attainments. The first and second of these attend school in the forenoon; the third, fourth and fifth in the afternoon. The remainder of the time is occupied in the workshops, and in receiving lessons in Music School commences at 7; A. M., and continues to 10 o'clock. Vocal music occupies the remainder of the time till noon. In the afternoon, the exercises are resumed at 17 o'clock, and continues until 47. A half-hour before school each morning is devoted to reading the newspapers, with which the Institution is liberally supplied, and an hour in the evening is taken up with other reading. The terms of admission are such that any blind

rson of good moral character may be admitted to work in the Manufacturing Department, and those received into the Institution as beneficiaries of the State are taken in by virtue of a certificate properly drawn. Applicants for admission as State pupils from New-York or New-Jersey, must be between the ages of 8 and 25 years. The charge for paying puis, exclusive of clothing, is \$130 per annum As a matter of some interest, we have procured a

statement of the amount of work performed in the Manufacturing Department of the Institution during the year 1850. It is as follows: ARTICLES MANUFACTURED DURING THE YEAR.

34 Fancy Mats
27 Band-boxes
25 Shoe Market Baskets. Wagons darket Baskets. Bottles Covered ...

The following statement shows the amount of PLAIN SEWING AND ENITTING DONE BY THE FEMALE

69 Shirts 55 Chemises. 38 Cravats Hemmed. 116 Towels. 117 Sheets.

Skirts. -But the performances of the day must not be forgotten. The musical exercises were diversified, and many pieces were well performed. Essays were poken by George Guild-subject, "Mind;" Charles Haziet, on " Moral Courage ," F. Haskell, on " Friend. ship." and a valedictory by Lansing Hall. In Music. Miss Hannah Barnett, Miss Sniffen, Mr. L. Hall, and A. Van Alstine particularly excelled.

At the invitation of the Superintendent of the In-

stitution, Mr. S. S. RANDALL made a few remarks to the audience and the pupils, remarking that he should do injustice to himself and to the Institution if he refrained from expressing the high gratification he had experienced in the progress of the examination, and in the exercises just closed. If anything were wanting continued Mr. Randall) to establish the superiority of mind over the circumauspicious, it is sufficiently illustrated in the scene now before us. It seems a well-established fact in the physiological structure of mankind, that when there is a deprivation of any sense, the loss is amply compensated by the increased strength and greater vigor of the remaining faculties and organs. This s a most beneficent arrangement which shows the wisdom of the creator. It is true that blind cannot look upon the beauties of Nature but they have a wide field of intellectua research opened to them in the literary and scientific departments of Institutions such as this. Mr. R. arged the pupils to use diligence and energy in the prosecution of their studies. It remained with the audience who had gathered annually at those exhi bitions, to say whether the happiness of the pupils and the arrangements of the Institution had been promoted by those into whose hands the trust ha een committed. In conclusion, the lively interest of the Secretary of State in the affairs of the Institution was expressed on his behalf by Mr. Randall, with his best wishes for its future prosperity and welfare

Prof. PHELPS of the State Normal School followed a few remarks in encouragement of the pupils.-With them, the great work of life had but just begun It had, however, been well begun , and then the task s half done. He exhorted them to love and search after truth, and to practice goodness.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Superintendent of the Instituon, made an affectionate address to the members of the Graduating Class, and awarded the Diplomas to them. The names of the class are as follows

GRADUATES.

Elizabeth Pexton,
Martha Davis,
tine. Lucy A Kingsbury,
ey,
Emily Case. sell,
Francis M. Meehan,
Eberard J. Roset,
Ezra Hall,
Charles Hazlet,
George Guild,
Wm. W. Henry

Other remarks were made by Dr. Kino, Superintendent of the Schools of New-Jersey, and Mr. Mc-KEEN of this City. Both these gentlemen were heard with great attention, at the conclusion of their remarks the pupils and audience joined in a Doxology to the tune of Old Hundred-and the day -The evening passed off pleasantly with a party

given by the pupils in honor of their vacation. day, the Institution will begin to send forth its inmates for the pleasures and recreations of Summer. The exercises will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

The Congressional Apportionment. NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 10.

To the Editors of The Tribune :

Will you allow one who takes a deep inerest in the success of the Whig party (especially the Free Soil portion of it) to make some reply to the strictures of the Evening Post and Journal of Commerce on the Apportionment of this Were this the first apportionment ever made

in the State, I would admit at once that it is grossly unfair and unjust. With a Whig maority on Governor last year of 262 in a vote of 440,000, it gives Hunt 20 Districts; to Seymour 13. With a majority for Church of 7,314, it gives him only 17 Districts; to Cornell's 16. This ooks very unfair.

But let us consider. The Loces made two aportionments-viz Under census of 1830 and 1840. Take 1840 : The Post complains of put-Lawrence and Herkimer together, with a perfect wilderness between the actually set-tled parts. But let it turn back to 1842, and see Clinton, Franklin and Warren put together, connection, the North part of Hamilton is taken in with a population of 59 and just 10 voters, from which no returns have been received, I heve, since 1844-I am sure none since 1846! Let any one look at the map and compare St Lawrence and Herkimer with Clinton, Franklin the extreme end of Hamilton and Warren. All this to avoid taking Essex, whose 700 majority was piled on Washington's 1,700, when Warren and Essex were connected by nothing but the two small ends of each coming opposite each other, with a lake between.

The Whigs have suffered under unjust apportionments for 20 years, is it much if they their losses when they are in power? Are the to content themselves with simply making th Districts een again' Look at the result last year. Whig majority on aggregate Congress vote -6,265. Result, Whigs 17, Loco Focos 17 -6.265. Result, Whigs 17, Loco Focos 17. Or, to allow for the split in the HId. District, the apportionment allowed for Whigs, 18, Loco Focos, 16. Is that fair? Or, if that is not enough, take 1844. The Loco majority on Congress vote. was about 700. They had 23 of the 34 members

Now if the Whigs, when in power, should sim ply make a strictly fair apportionment, it strikes me as very much like a man who, having captured his robber, tells him he need not refund the \$10. must not attempt to rob him again—while his arms are tied. Is it reasonable or right? As for the Journal of Commerce, and its objec-

tions to dividing Kings County, they are a little too absurd to be answered. Let any one look at the figures and the arrangement of the parts, and of the cavil. But the Journal is always ready to of the Cavil. But the Journal is always ready to peck at the Whigs, and to defend whipping women and sending white girls (daughters of quadroons) to brothels.

The VIIIth District, they say, has only 60,273

population against 110,116 of the Vth. T VIIIth District increases about 20 to 25 per co er annum. So, 60,000 in 1850, implies 90,000 by November, 1852, and 108,000 by the time the member takes his seat. More likely 100,000 in '52, and 130,000 in '53. Very unfair.

Ontario is made to crush Seneca and Yates." Precisely: and Steuben, in 1842, was made to crush Allegany. Both make compact and neat Districts, geographically, so the comparison is The 4th, 6th, 10th and 14th Wards are piled

up into one District of 2,000 Loco-Foco majority The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, in 1842, were, with far more injustice, all strung together, with 2,111 majority for Harrison. (Their politics have mod

majority for Harrison. (Their politics have most iffeed sizes, but that is of no consequence.)

"St. Lawrence is piled on Herkimer." So was Ontario on Livingston—each District giving some 2,500 for its party; or if a gross case of Gerrymandering is needed. Washington on Es-

"It is an improper time." "You should wait till 1852, as usual." Has not Michigan's Loco-Foco Legislature set the example ! I made all the four Distrets Loco-Foco example of forbearance and equity, and the Whigs will instantly follow. Yours. ALLEGANY.

NEW ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.-We have advices from New-Grenada that an exclusive grant has been made to a party of American capitalists, of the privilege of forming a Canal or Railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the Attrato and San Juan Rivers, the former running into the Atlantic and the latter into the Pacific. This new route presents some highly favorable features for a Canal.

CITY ITEMS.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Ohio, Capt. Schenck, will sail this afternoon, with the mark for Havana, Chagres and California.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB .-The friends of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this city will regret to learn that Prof. J. Addison Cary has withdrawn from that Institution. The state of his health has induced Prof. Cary to accept the offer of the Presidency of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Columbus, Ohio, where his duties will be lightened and, we trust, his health will be restored by a change of air. For a number of years past, he has been connected with the institution in this city, and has been one of its most staunch supporters. Success attend him.

SUSPECTED SLAVER .- The clipper brig Hanover, lately built by Messrs. Perrine, Patterson & Stark, at Williamsburg, has on account of her peculiar construction, large hatchways, etc., attracted much attention, and excited suspicions that she was intended for the slave trade. It being understood that she was to sail to-day for Havana, a complaint was entered before Justice Cowles of Williamsburgh, for the purpose of detaining the sificers and crew for examination. At the same time the United States authorities in this City were informed of the facts, and Collector Maxwell sent an officer to examine the vessel. Justice Cowles had the mate before him, who said the vessel was in ballast, destined for Havana, and that beyond this he knew nothing of the intentions of the owner. The Justice dismissed the case on the ground that he had no parisdiction, without taking any testimony except that of the mate. The mate told the Justice that the vessel would not sail till to-day, but before Collector Maxwell's deputy could reach the vessel to make an examination, she had been towed down the bay. We understand that the American Consul at Havana will be apprised of the facts, that he may be on the lookout. Capt. Armstrong of Brooklyn, is her com-mander, and she is owned by B. Blanco of Havana, a Spaniard, who has the reputation of being extensively engaged in the slave trade.

A Brooklyn paper tells a story of a Mr. Robinson, of Flatbush, L. L., who has two dogs, the one a small spaniel and the other a large halfbreed deer-hound. The small dog was playing with Mr. R.'s child near a cistern, when the child fell, head foremost, into the water , the agonized mother, who, from a window, witnessed the occurrence, saw the spaniel run to the kennel of the hound, who in stantly ran to the spot, and, before the mother could reach the child, the noble animal had placed it in safety. Instinct might have induced the small dog to attempt a rescue, but evidently knowing his inability to do so, what prevented him from trying, and caused him, quick as thought, to fetch the stronger LAUNCH .- A. J. Westervelt, will launch

from his yard foot of Houston-st., on Saturday morning, the chipper ship Golden Gate. She has been constructed under the superintendence of Capt. Funk, for the California and China trade, and is owned by Chambers & Heiser. She will be commanded by Captain D. H. Truman. Her length of keel is 187 feet; breadth, 39 feet, and depth of hold, 214. Tunnage, 1,300 tuns register. She is considered equal to any clipper ship yet built at this port, having an unusual quantity of live oak worked into her.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE .- The Twelfth Annual Commencement of this Institution, will take place this day, in the Rutgers-st. Church

Rev. Mr. Johnson, late of St. John, N. B., was on Wednesday duly installed Minister of the Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Grand and Mercer sts., in place of the late Rev. Mr. Starks. The two foremasts of the serew

steamship City of Manchester are formed of tubular iron of great strength, and her standing rigging of

IF Ex-Gov. Marcy and Hon. Thadeus Stevens, of Penn., are on a brief visit to this

Correction .- An item in The Tribune. a few days since, stated that a stage-driver had fallen or jumped from a window at the corner of Tenth-st. and Sixth-av. The affair must have happened in some other locality, as nothing of the kind has transpired at or near the corner above mentioned

IMMIGRANTS.-During yesterday there arrived at this port the following vessels Elizabeth Hamilton, Havre Lesmona, Bremen Eliza Charlotte, Bremen Christine, Norway Continent, Liverpool Sharmon, Liverpool.....

During the past three months there have arrived at this port from sea, 87 steamers, 555 ships, 632 barks, 569 brigs, 1,254 schooners-total 3,097. same period there has passed the lightship at the Heck, bound outward, 105 steamers, 479 ships, 721 barks, 625 brigs, and 1,254 schooners-total 3,184.

VILLAINOUS .- Some rascal has lately been endangering the lives of those employed in the American Tract Buildings, by putting into the boiler used in that establishment some compound calcu-lated to stop up the pipes and cause the boiler to explode. By reference to our advertising columns, will be seen that a reward of \$50 is offered for the detection of the person or persons engaged in thus iniquitous transaction.

TO BE STRETCHED .- The steamship Philadelphia is now on the railway dock at the foot of Tenth-st. She is to be cut apart in the center and lengthened about forty-feet.

IF Information has been received of the death of A W. RUTHERFORD, Esq., who went to Rome about a year since, for the purpose of study ing and improving himself in his profession. students in the antique and life school of the National Academy of Design will hold a meeting tomorrow evening, to make suitable expression of their feelings upon the occasion.

TO "COPWAY'S AMERICAN INDIAN" is the unique title of a new weekly journal, the first number of which is just issued, edited by the celebrated Ojibway chief, Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh. A metropolitan journal conducted by a native Indian is an announcement which cannot fail to awaken curiosi ty, and in this case, it will be welcomed with sincer good wishes. Copway knows how to aim his arrow as well as if he had never left the woods, and we have no doubt, will hit his mark in the white. He has already succeeded in obtaining a list of contributors, such as rarely grace the columns of any periodical, among whom we notice the names of Bryant, Irving, Cooper, Gilmour Simms, Schoolcraft, Morris, Willis, Street and several others, of whom the enterprising Ojibway may well be proud. The present number is printed in the very best style, and altogether has a substantial, attractive, and go-ahead appearance, which promises a prosperous career

NIBLO's .- The sisters Frank to-night in Le Diable a Quatre," with the Ravel Family who also appear in "Robert Macaire."

[ADVERTISEMENT.] California Post-office-cheap postage

-three cents on a single letter or newspaper. Postage stamps for sale. Mail closes at 2) P.M., Friday. Berford & Co. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. [COMMUNICATED.]

THE ARTISTS' UNION OF CINCINNATE. The first distribution of Works of Art belonging to this Institution will take place in September. Subscribers are entitled to two splendid engravings, and may also draw a fine picture, by one of our native artists. Goupel & Co., 289 Broadway, are authorized to receive subscriptions.